CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-2472
Woodlawn Abbey Mausoleum
2130 Gwynn Oak Avenue
Baltimore, Baltimore County
1914-1916
Private

The Woodlawn Abbey Mausoleum was designed by the Baltimore City firm of Mottu and White and constructed between 1914 and 1916 on land originally developed by the Powhatan Manufacturing Company. In 1903, the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation purchased the buildings and land of the Powhatan company town, established in 1809 as a village surrounding Jesse and Enoch Levering's Powhatan textile mill. Although the mill had experienced high production levels through the mid-19th century, the Powhatan Manufacturing Company had reduced production by the 1890s. The company's remote location away from direct rail lines to Baltimore hindered the transportation of goods from the factory to the city and, therefore trade and commerce between the two locations. In 1895, a fire destroyed the Powhatan factory, thus resulting in the demise of the company. After the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation purchased the land encompassing the village of Powhatan in the early 1900s, they began demolishing the factory buildings for the establishment of a large cemetery. By 1915, the majority of the mill-related buildings were gone.

Located on the edge of the Woodlawn Cemetery, the Woodlawn Abbey Mausoleum is a one-story, Neoclassical style building of dressed marble construction with a flat, parapeted roof with a central metal-clad dome. The façade, or south elevation, of the building is pierced by a recessed, central entry with a paneled double-leaf metal flanked by monumental Doric columns. The projecting entry features a trigylph frieze below a cornice that spans the perimeter of the building. A large, circa 2000 addition was constructed on the east elevation of the building. Of marble construction, the one-story addition is five bays wide with two double-leaf doors that pierce the south elevation. The building sits at the north end of a circular drive at the intersection of Gwynn Oak Avenue and Woodlawn Drive.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

1. Name of F	Property	(indicate preferred n	ame)				
historic							
other	Woodlawn Abb	ey Mausoleum					- 10
2. Location							
street and number	2130 Gwynn Oa	ak Avenue				not for	publication
city, town	Baltimore				91	_ vicinity	
county	Baltimore Coun	ty					
3. Owner of	Property	(give names and mailing	addresses of all	owners	)		
name	Hope, Inc.						
street and number	PO Box 1391	<del></del>			telephone	Not Avai	ilable
city, town	Columbia		state MD		zip code	21044	
4. Location	of Legal D	escription					
	NAMES N	Baltimore County Courthous	e	liber	Not Availabl	e folio Not	Available
city, town	Towson	tax map 88		206	tax II	D number	2200003246
Contril Determ Determ Record	outing Resource ir nined Eligible for t nined Ineligible for ded by HABS/HAE c Structure Repor	n National Register District n Local Historic District he National Register/Marylar the National Register/Maryla ER t or Research Report at MHT	and Register				
o. Classifica	lion						
Category districtX_building(s)structuresiteobject	Ownership publicX_privateboth	government health care	landscaperecreation/oreligionsocialtransportatiwork in produnknownvacant/not iother:	on gress		ng Nor	ncontributing buildings sites structures objects Total ting Resources the Inventory

7. Description		Inventory No. BA-2472
Condition		
excellent X good	deteriorated ruins	

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

altered

fair

Located on the edge of the Woodlawn Cemetery, the Woodlawn Abbey Mausoleum is a one-story, Neoclassical style building of dressed marble construction with a flat, parapeted roof with a central metal-clad dome. The façade, or south elevation, of the building is pierced by a recessed, central entry with a paneled double-leaf metal flanked by monumental Doric columns. The projecting entry features a trigylph frieze below a cornice that spans the perimeter of the building. A large, circa 2000 addition was constructed on the east elevation of the building. Of marble construction, the one-story addition is five bays wide with two double-leaf doors that pierce the south elevation. The building, which was constructed between 1914 and 1916, sits at the north end of a circular drive at the intersection of Gwynn Oak Avenue and Woodlawn Drive.

8. Signification	ance			Inventory No. BA-2472
Period	Areas of Significance	Check and j	ustify below	
1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 <u>X</u> 1900-1999 2000-	agriculture archeology X architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation	economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement	health/medicine industry invention landscape archite law literature maritime history military	performing arts philosophy politics/government ecture religion science social history transportation other:
Specific dates	1914-present		Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction da	ites 1914-1916, 2000 ca.			
Evaluation for:				
	National Register		Maryland Register	Xnot evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Woodlawn Abbey Mausoleum was designed by the Baltimore City firm of Mottu and White and constructed between 1914 and 1916 on land originally developed by the Powhatan Manufacturing Company. In 1903, the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation purchased the buildings and land of the Powhatan company town, established in 1809 as a village surrounding Jesse and Enoch Levering's Powhatan textile mill. Although the mill had experienced high production levels through the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Powhatan Manufacturing Company had reduced production by the 1890s. The company's remote location away from direct rail lines to Baltimore hindered the transportation of goods from the factory to the city and, therefore trade and commerce between the two locations. In 1895, a fire destroyed the Powhatan factory, thus resulting in the demise of the company. After the Woodlawn Cemetery Corporation purchased the land encompassing the village of Powhatan in the early 1900s, they began demolishing the factory buildings for the establishment of a large cemetery. By 1915, the majority of the mill-related buildings were gone.

The Baltimore-based architecture firm headed by Howard Mottu and Henry S. Taylor White existed from 1904 until the 1930s. In addition to the Woodlawn Abbey Mausoleum, the firm was also responsible for designing numerous buildings in and around the city of Baltimore, including the Stewart Office Building (1905) and the Baltimore Life Insurance Building (1929). The Neoclassical style of architecture was commonly used as a design source for mausoleums and other cemetery-related buildings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), pp. 190-191.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Brooks and Rockel, 201.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Map of Baltimore County (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970), p. 651.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2472

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland,. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979. Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.

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Scharf, Thomas J. History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.

Sidney, J. C. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _	.10 Acres	_	
Acreage of historical setting _	Unknown	—	
Quadrangle name	Baltimore West	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

#### Verbal boundary description and justification

Since its construction from 1914-1916, the Woodlawn Abbey Mausoleum has been associated with the .19 acres of land known as tax parcel 206 of map 88 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

## 11. Form Prepared by

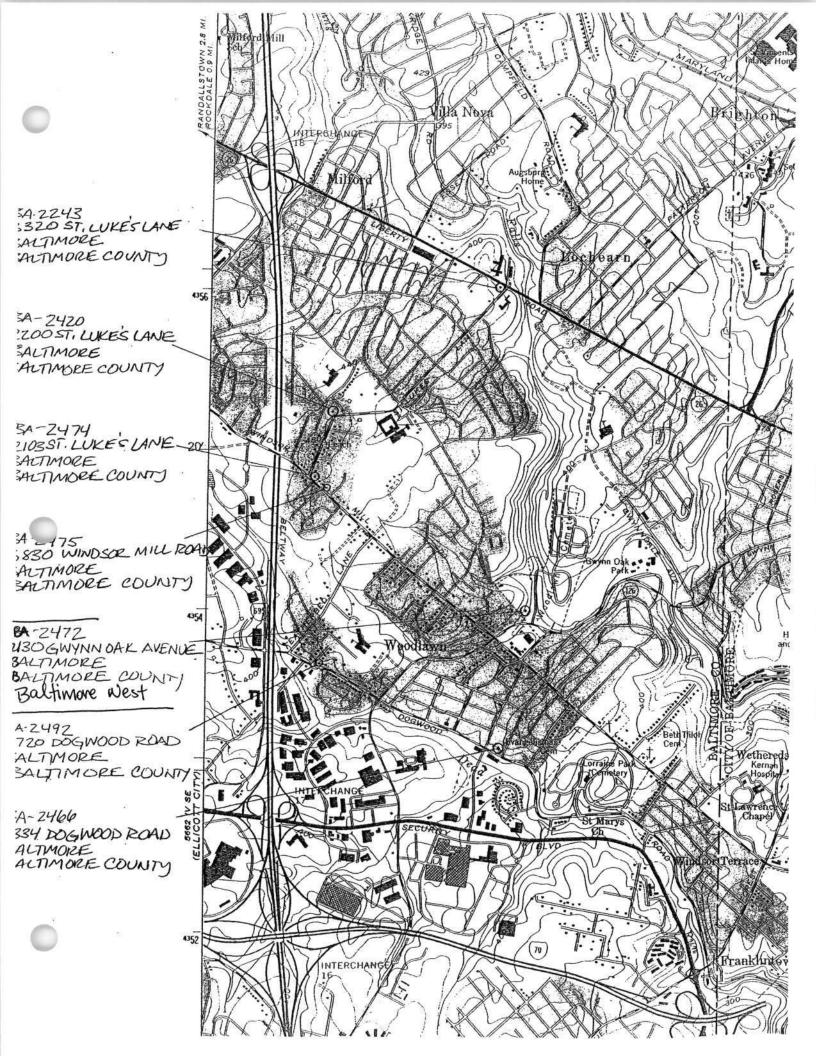
name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	May 1, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600





BA-2472 WOODLANN ABBED 2130 GWYNNOAK AVENUE, BAITMORE BATTMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND TRACERIES 4/2001 MDSHPO SOUTHWEST CORNER, CAMERA FACING NOVETHEAST 10+3



BA-2472 WOODLAWN ABBEY BATTMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND TRACERIES 4/2001 MD SHPO SOUTHEAST CORNER, CAMERA FACING MOICTHWEST

5105



RA-2472 WOODLANN ABBET

4(2001

MO SHOO

BAGIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND TRACERIES

NORTHWEST CORNER, CAMERA FACING SOUTHERST

#### DISTRICT 2 - continued -

WOODLAWN ABBEY (MAUSOLEUM) - 1914-1916 - 2130 Gwynn Oak Avenue, Woodlawn. Classical, domed, marble mausoleum designed by the city firm of Mottu and White, architects. First advertised as "Woodlawn Abbey" by the Woodlawn Cemetery Company. See advertisement in Sun, January 2, 1916.